# ENUMERATION AND TYPIFICATION OF GENERA IN THE TRIBE CERCIDEAE<sup>1</sup>

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The tribe Cercideae (Leguminosae) was erected by Bronn

(1822) and contained at that time the single genus Cercis L. Simultaneously Bronn erected the tribe Cassieae and placed in it 26 genera, including *Bauhinia* L. Subsequently Bentham (1840) erected the tribe Bauhinieae, placing it in Bauhinia L., Casparia Kunth, Cercis L., Etaballia Benth., and Schnella Raddi. The tribe Bauhinieae, with the inclusion of *Cercis*, is contribal with Cercideae. Until recently, most authors have used Bentham's tribal name, apparently unaware of Bronn's earlier name. Later Bentham (1865) reduced the number of genera to three: Bauhinia, Cercis, and a newly erected genus, Bandeiraea Welw. ex Benth. He transferred Etaballia to the tribe Dalbergieae and placed it in synonymy under Inocarpus Forst. In that treatment Bentham reduced Schnella to a section of Bauhinia and also recognized Casparia as a section of Bauhinia as was previously proposed by Candolle (1825). About the same time Baillon (1865) erected Griffonia which is considered congeneric with Bandeiraea by all later workers and antedates it by only eight days. The proximity of dates led to confusion regarding which name had priority, resulting in some authors accepting Bandeiraea over Griffonia.

In general, taxonomists have followed Bentham's second treatment of the tribe in recognizing three genera. Britton and Rose (1930) and Wit (1956) represent two outstanding exceptions to this. Britton and Rose recognized six genera in North America and erected *Caspareopsis*. Wit recognized seven genera in Malaysia, erected *Brac*-

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teolanthus, and elevated Lysiphyllum from sectional status within Bauhinia to generic level. Rafinesque (1838) had established the genera Binaria, Cansenia, Elayuna, Mandarus, Monoteles, and Telestria, in addition to recognizing Casparia and Phanera, all segregate genera of Bauhinia; Drake del Castillo (1902) first described Gigasiphon; Cuervo Marquez (1920) erected Ariaria; Rusby (1927) erected Cardenasia; and Torre and Hillcoat (1955) elevated Adenolobus and Tylosema from sectional status within Bauhinia to generic level. In addition to Bauhinia, Cercis, and Griffonia, several recent taxonomists also recognize Gigasiphon (e.g., Exell & Mendonca, 1956; Brenan, 1967; Aubreville, 1968), Piliostigma (e.g., Exell & Mendonca, 1956; Hutchinson & Dalziel, 1958; Brenan, 1967; Aubreville, 1968, 1970), Tylosema (e.g., Exell & Mendonca, 1956; Brenan, 1967), and Adenolobus (e.g., Exell & Mendonca, 1956) as distinct genera.

In view of the complex taxonomic history of the tribe and the time lapse since the last comprehensive evaluation (Taubert, 1892), a revision of the tribe seems to be in order. This paper constitutes the first step in such a proposed revision. It is intended to enumerate the validly published generic names which have been ascribed to the tribe and the typification of each. Five genera, *Cansenia* Raf., *Mandarus* Raf., *Siliquastrum* Tournef. ex Adans., *Telestria* Raf., and *Bauhinia* Raf., which were not previously typified, are lectotypified here in the interest of taxonomic stability. Orthographic variants and typographic errors are also listed under the appropriate generic names.

ADENOLOBUS (Harv.) Torre & Hillc. in Exell & Mend.,
Bol. Soc. Brot., ser. II 29: 37. 1955. Based on *Bauhinia* sect. *Adenolobus* Harv. in Harv. & Sond., Fl. Cap. 2: 275. 1862.

TYPE: A. garipensis (E. Mey.) Torre & Hillc. Based on Bauhinia garipensis E. Mey. Originally monotypic.

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ALVESIA Welw., Apont. 587. 1858. nom. rej. TYPE: A. bauhinioides Welw. Originally monotypic. The name antedates Alvesia Welw., 1869 [Labiatae], but the latter is a nomen conservandum.

AMARIA Mutis, Sem. Nuev. Gran. 2: 25. 1810. LECTOTYPE: A. petiolata Mutis ex DC.

Two species were described by Mutis in the original publication with polynomials. Candolle (1825) validated these with binomials. The first of these two species has been designated as the lectotype by Britton and Killip (1936).

ARIARIA C. Marq., Estud. Arq. Etno. Amer. 1: 141. 1920. TYPE: A. superba C. Marq. Originally monotypic.

BANDEIRAEA Welw. ex Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 1: 577. 1865 (ca. 19 Oct.). Bandereia Baill., Hist. Pl. 2: 210. 1870, typographic error.

LECTOTYPE: B. simplicifolia (Vahl ex DC.) Benth. ex Oliv. Based on Schotia simplicifolia Vahl ex DC. Bentham (1865) described the genus and noted that it contained two or three species including Schotia simplicifolia, but no transfers were made or new species described. Later Bentham (1866) described two new species and noted that one of them, B. speciosa Welw. ex Benth. was probably the same as Schotia simplicifolia. Five years later Oliver (1871) formally transferred S. simplicifolia into Bandeiraea. The person responsible for the designation of B. simplicifolia as the lectotype is not known to this investigator, but the species is generally accepted as the lectotype (vide Index Nominum Genericorum).

Bauhinia L., Sp. Pl. 374. 1753. Bauhina Corth., Disp. 22. 1790, orthographic error; Bauhinea Wats., Proc. Amer.

Acad. Arts 25: 147. 1890, orthographic error. LECTOTYPE: B. divaricata L. Eight species appeared in the original publication. Hitchcock and Green (1929) selected B. divaricata as the lectotype on the basis that the generic description was drawn by Linnaeus from that species.

BAUHINIA Kunth, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 1: 85. 1824. LECTOTYPE: *B. aculeata* L. Kunth's circumscription of *Bauhinia* excluded the type species of *Bauhinia* L., thereby creating a later homonym. Britton and Rose (1930) attempted to lectotypify "*Bauhinia* L." sensu Kunth with *B. aculeata* and effected a lectotypification of *Bauhinia* Kunth.

BAUHINIA Raf., Sylva Tellur. 121. 1838. LECTOTYPE: *B. aculeata* L. In dividing *Bauhinia* L. into segregate genera, Rafinesque excluded the type species, thereby creating a second later homonym. Since no species were cited by Rafinesque, *B. aculeata* is here designated as the lectotype of *Bauhinia* Raf. which is the sense in which Rafinesque defined the genus.

BINARIA Raf., Sylva Tellur. 122. 1838. TYPE: *B. cumanensis* (H.B.K.) Raf. Based on *Bauhinia cumanensis* H.B.K. Designated type in the original publication of the genus.

BRACTEOLANTHUS de Wit, Reinwardtia 3: 415. 1956. TYPE: B. dipterus (Bl. ex Miq.) de Wit. Based on Bauhinia diptera Bl. ex Miq. Originally monotypic.

CANSENIA Raf., Sylva Tellur. 122. 1838. LECTOTYPE: C. ungulata (L.) Raf. Based on Bauhinia ungulata L. In the original publication of Cansenia, Rafinesque stated "Type C. or B. angulata and tomentosa ? st. monad." Since the basionym B(auhinia) angulata is a nomen nudum, it is excluded as a possible lectotype. Index Kewensis (1: 413. 1895) lists Cansenia angulosa and Cansenia tomentosa as being synonymous with Bauhinia angulosa and Bauhinia tomentosa respectively. Since the name Bauhinia angulosa was not validly published until 1939 by Vogel, and since Vogel's species does not fit the description of Cansenia, the citation of C. angulosa in Index Kewensis is undoubtedly an error. Whether the

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question mark placed by Rafinesque in the statement of his protolog referred to the doubtful inclusion of *B. tomentosa* in *Cansenia* or to the stamen condition is debatable. However, *B. tomentosa* does not fit the description of *Cansenia* well and is therefore considered as an unsuitable choice for the lectotype. In the author's opinion, the specific epithet *angulata* is undoubtedly a typographical error for *ungulata*. *Bauhinia ungulata* does fit the description of *Cansenia*. Thus *Cansenia ungulata* (L.) Raf. is best chosen as the lectotype of *Cansenia*.

- CARDENASIA Rusby, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 7: 257. 1927.
- TYPE: C. setacea Rusby. Originally monotypic.
- CASPAREOPSIS Britt. & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 217. 1930.
- TYPE: C. monandra (Kurz) Britt. & Rose. Based on Bauhinia monandra Kurz. Originally monotypic.
- CASPARIA Kunth, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris) 1:85. 1824 (?

Jan.). Casparea H.B.K., Nov. Gen. Sp. 6: 317. 1824 (24 Apr.), orthographic error; Cusparia D. Dietr., Synops. 2: 1473. 1840, typographical error.

TYPE: C. pes-caprae (Cav.) H.B.K. Based on Bauhinia pes-caprae Cav. No combination was made by Kunth in the original publication of the genus, but in its subsequent republication as Casparea by Kunth in Humboldt and Bonpland, the single combination C. pes-caprae was made. Thus Casparia was originally monotypic.

CAULOTRETUS Rich. ex Schott in Spreng., L. Syst. Veg., ed. 16. 4(2): 406. 1827.
TYPE: C. smilacinus Schott. Originally monotypic.

CERCIS L., Sp. Pl. 374. 1753. *Circis* Chapm., Fl. S. U.S. 114. 1860, typographical error.

LECTOTYPE: C. siliquastrum L. The first of two species in the original publication was designated as the lectotype by Britton and Schafer (1908).

ELAYUNA Raf., Sylva Tellur. 145. 1838. nom. rej. TYPE: E. biloba Raf., nom. illeg. New name for Bauhinia tamarindacea Del. Originally monotypic. The name antedates Piliostigma Hochst., 1846, but the latter is a nomen conservandum.

GIGASIPHON Drake del Cast. in Grandid., Hist. Phys. Madag. 30(1)88. 1902.

TYPE: G. humblotianum (Baill.) Drake del Cast. Based on Bauhinia humblotiana Baill. Originally monotypic.

GRIFFONIA Baill., Adansonia 6: 188. 1865 (7 Oct.).
TYPE: G. physocarpa Baill. Originally monotypic. Griffonia Baill. is also an earlier homonym of Griffonia Hook.
f., 1865 (ca. 19 Oct.) [Rosaceae].

LACARA Spreng., Neue Entdeck. 3: 56. 1822. TYPE: L. triplinervia Spreng. Originally monotypic. Lacara Spreng. is also an earlier homonym of Lacara Raf., 1836 [Campanulaceae].

LASIOBEMA (Korth.) Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 1: 71. 1855. Based on *Bauhinia* sect. *Lasiobema* Korth., Verh. nat. Gesch., Bot. 84. 1841.

LECTOTYPE: L. scandens (L.) de Wit. Based on Bauhinia scandens L. Wit (1956) designated L. scandens (L.) de Wit as the lectotype which he considered the same as L. anguina, the only described species of three cited in the original publication of the section of Bauhinia by Korthals and the first of two cited in the original publication of the genus by Miquel.

LOCELLARIA Welw., Apont. 588. 1858. TYPE: L. bauhinioides Welw. Originally monotypic.

LYSIPHYLLUM (Benth.) de Wit, Reinwardtia 3: 431. 1956. Based on *Bauhinia* sect. *Lysiphyllum* Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 1: 576. 1865.

TYPE: L. cunninghamii (Benth.) de Wit. Based on

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Phanera cunninghamii Benth. Designated type in the original publication of the genus.

MANDARUS Raf., Sylva Tellur. 122. 1838. LECTOTYPE: *M. divaricatus* (L.) Raf. Based on *Bauhinia divaricata* L. The first of four definitely, and one questionably, included species in the original publication is here designated as the lectotype. This genus was erected by Rafinesque to include the monandrous New World species of *Bauhinia* L. which is typified by *B. divaricata* L.

MONOTELES Raf., Sylva Tellur. 122. 1838. TYPE: M. paradoxa Raf., nom. illeg. New name for Bauhinia monandra Kurz. Originally monotypic.

PAULETIA Cav., Icon. 5: 5. 1799.

LECTOTYPE: *P. inermis* Cav. The first of two species in the original publication has been designated as the lectotype by Wit (1956).

PERLEBIA Mart. in Spix & Mart., Reise Bras. 2: 555.

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TYPE: B. bauhinioides Mart. Originally monotypic. Perlebia Mart. is also an earlier homonym of Perlebia DC., 1829 [Umbelliferae].

PHANERA Lour., Fl. Cochinch. 1: 37. 1790.

TYPE: P. coccinea Lour. Originally monotypic.

PILIOSTIGMA Hochst., Flora 29: 598. 1846. nom. cons. Pileostigma Benth. in Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 1: 576. 1865, orthographic error.

LECTOTYPE: P. reticulatum (DC.) Hochst. Based on Bauhinia reticulata DC. The second and older of the two species cited in the original publication has been designated as the lectotype by Keay (1954). Elayuna Raf. antedates Piliostigma, but the latter is a nomen conservandum. SCHNELLA Raddi, Mem. Soc. Ital. Modena 18: 411. 1820.

LECTOTYPE: S. macrostachya Raddi. The first of two spe-

cies cited in the original publication was designated by Britton and Rose (1930) as the lectotype.

SILIQUASTRUM Tournef. ex. Adans., Fam. 2: 317. 1763. LECTOTYPE: S. arbor-judae Medic., nom. illeg. New name for Cercis siliquastrum L. Adanson did not cite any species, thus the first of two species placed in the genus by Medicus (in Vorles, Churpf. Phys. Ges. 2: 339. 1789) is here designated as the lectotype. The basis for this selection is that S. arbor-judae is a new name for Cercis siliquastrum L., the type species of Cercis, with which Siliquastrum is congeneric. Siliquastrum was proposed as a substitute name for Cercis on the basis that it was older, but it is pre-Linnean and can not be considered according to the rules of priority of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

TELESTRIA Raf., Sylva Tellur. 122. 1838. LECTOTYPE: T. purpurea (L.) Raf. Based on Bauhinia purpurea L. The first of two species cited in the original

publication is here designated as the lectotype.

TOURNAYA Schmitz, Bull. Jard. Bot. Nat. Belg. 43: 397. 1973.

TYPE: T. gossweileri (Baker f.) Schmitz. Based on Bauhinia gossweileri Baker f. Originally monotypic.

TYLOSEMA (Schweinf.) Torre & Hillc. in Exell & Mend., Bol. Soc. Brot., ser. II 29: 38. 1955. Based on Bauhinia sect. Tylosema Schweinf., Reliq. Kotsch. 17. 1868.
TYPE: T. fassoglensis (Kotsch.) Torr. & Hillc. Based on Bauhinia fassoglensis Kotsch. Originally monotypic.

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ETABALLIA Benth., Hook. Journ. Bot. 2: 99. 1840. TYPE: *E. guianensis* Benth. Two species were cited in the original publication. The first of these, *E. guianensis*, was given a latin diagnosis and probably served as the basis for

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the generic description. The second was listed at the end of the discussion with only a short English diagnosis. It was later suppressed by Bentham (1842) as an error, thereby making *Etaballia* monotypic. The exact placement of this genus presently is in doubt, but it does not belong in the Cercideae (= Bauhinieae Benth.) as proposed by

Bentham (vide Rudd, 1970).

PERLEBIA Schmitz, Bull. Jard. Bot. Nat. Belg. 43: 381. 1973, nom. inval.

The circumscription of *Perlebia* by Schmitz excluded the type species of *Perlebia* Mart. thereby creating a later homonym. However, Schmitz neglected to designate a type species for his *Perlebia* and thus his name is a *nomen invalidum* according to article 37 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

"SCHOTIARIA DC." Hutchinson, Gen. Fl. Pl. 1: 241. 1964, error in citation.

Candolle (1825) described Schotiaria as a section of

Schotia Jacq. containing the single species Schotia simplicifolia Vahl ex DC. This species is regarded as the type species of Griffonia Baill. The citation by Hutchinson of "Schotiaria DC. (1825)" as generic synonym of Griffonia is an error in citation and not a validly published generic name.

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